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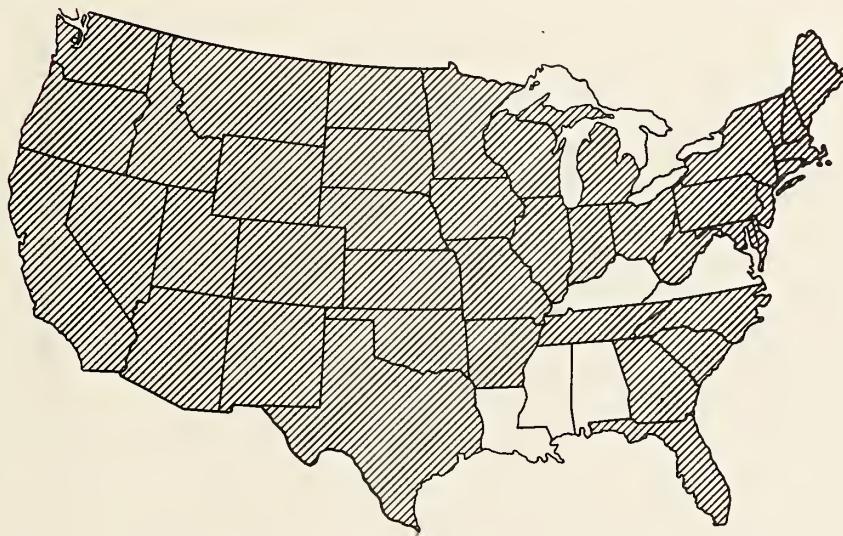
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



DIGEST OF OUTSTANDING FEDERAL AND STATE
LEGISLATION AFFECTING RURAL LAND USE

(SEMIMONTHLY-APRIL 15, 1941)



 LEGISLATURES MEETING IN REGULAR SESSION IN 1941

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FOREWORD

Legislatures now adjourned outnumber those yet in session, though it may be noted that Florida convened for the first time April 7. A list of adjournments are given below:

Arizona	- March 17
Arkansas	- March 13
Colorado	- April 7
Georgia	- March 22
Idaho	- March 8
Indiana	- March 10
Iowa	- April 4
Kansas	- April 4
Maryland	- March 31
Montana	- March 6
Nevada	- March 20
New Mexico	- April 12
New York	- April 12
North Carolina	- March 15
North Dakota	- March 7
Oregon	- March 15
South Dakota	- March 7
Tennessee	- Feb. 15
Utah	- March 14
Vermont	- April 10
Washington	- March 13
West Virginia	- March 8
Wyoming	- Feb. 22

We are also issuing at this time Bulletin 64, which summarizes action on all bills digested for the current legislative year—Bulletins 58 through 63. If the reader is unable to locate the digest of a particular bill in which he is interested, or desires further progress reports, it may be possible to supply the information through correspondence or by telephone.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION - BILLS INTRODUCED

Forestry

Reforestation

Cooperative Agreements. Identical to S. B. 1093. (See Bulletin 62, p. 2.) (H. R. 4308, Mr. Doxey, April 3.)

Marketing

Agriculture Prices and Income

Corn and Wheat Referendum. Identical to H. J. Res. 133. (See Bulletin 62, p. 3.) (S. J. Res. 60, Mr. Smith, March 20.)

Wool. Would amend the Commodity Exchange Act to extend the provisions of the Act to wool. (S. 1302, Mr. O'Mahoney, April 3.)

Planning and Evaluation of Programs

Land and Natural Resource Planning

Conservation Authorities. Patterned after the TVA Act, this bill would create nine Conservation Authorities for the purpose of carrying out regional programs as TVA is now doing. The Authorities are: The Atlantic Seaboard Authority, the Great Lakes-Ohio Valley Authority, the TVA Authority (same as present Act), the Missouri Valley Authority, the Arkansas Valley Authority, the Southwestern Authority, the Columbia Valley Authority, the California Authority, and the Colorado Valley Authority. Despite Authorities, the powers and duties of the Mississippi River Commission remain the same. The corporate powers, the administrative setup, and the relationship to the Federal Government also would be patterned after TVA. (H. R. 4128, Mr. Rankin, March 21.)

Public Land Administration

General Management Problems

St. Lawrence Seaway. For the purpose "of making more secure the interest of the United States in the proposed Great Lakes-Saint Lawrence Seaway," this resolution would authorize the acquisition by the United States "of the territory extending from the northern boundary of the United States to and including the southern bank of

the Saint Lawrence River." (H. Con. Res., Mr. O'Brien, March 25.)

Indian Lands

Land Purchase. Would authorize an appropriation of ten million dollars to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the purchase of land and distribution of relief commodities for needy Indians. (H. R. 4294, Mr. O'Connor, April 2.)

Services to Agriculture

Agriculture Promotion and Chemurgy

Tobacco. Would authorize the Secretary of Commerce, in co-operation with the Secretaries of State and Agriculture, to make studies and investigations to promote the sale of United States grown tobacco in South and Central America. The sum of \$50,000 is appropriated for research. (S. 1267, Mr. Bailey, March 31.)

Taxation of Real Property

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Department of Agriculture. This bill differs from H. R. 539 (sec Bulletin 58, p. 6) in the following respects: (1) The payment is changed from one-half to three-fourths of one percent; (2) pending the adoption of State legislation, would require the sums apportioned to be available for county schools and roads; (3) would require that "appraised value" be considered in calculating costs; and (4) omits sections giving additional payments where monies apportioned are less than three percent. This bill also states in detail which existing laws are to be repealed. (H. R. 539, Mr. Colmer, January 3.)

Uniform Payments. To provide for a uniform "payment in lieu of tax" procedure, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, beginning the next fiscal year, to pay annually to each State a sum "equal to two percent of the fair value of any lands situated in State, and which are "(1) included within a national forest; (2) included within a national wildlife refuge; (3) administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended; (4) included within an Indian reservation or held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian; (5) administered under the terms of the Taylor Grazing Act; (6) sold by the United States upon an agreement providing that title shall remain in the United States until the purchase price is paid in full; or (7) leased by the United States for a valuable consideration."

Fair value of the land is to be determined by the executive departments having jurisdiction over the lands, and the acreage certified to the Secretary of the Treasury. All determinations made are to be conclusive upon all accounting officers. No payments are to be made where, though the land is under United States jurisdiction, the property is being taxed by the State or local subdivision.

The sums paid to any State are to be apportioned among counties on the basis of lands within the county, but no apportionment is to exceed 40 percent of the total county expenditures for the preceding fiscal year. Monies unapportioned by the State are to be expended for general school purposes. County authorities may spend the money so apportioned for any county expenditure. (S. 1201, Mr. McNary, March 24.)

Water Utilization

Stream Pollution

Division of Water Pollution Control. In the interests of agriculture, industry, recreation, and wildlife, this bill would create a Division of Water Pollution in the Public Health Service, headed by a Director, who is to be an engineer officer of the Health Service. Not only would the Division be given power to encourage cooperative activities and compacts among States and local authorities in the prevention and abatement of water pollution, but it is also authorized to classify the navigable waters of the United States into districts known as sanitary water districts. Standards and regulations are to be promulgated for each district, and the Division is given power to enforce industrial and municipal compliance under supervision of a specially created district board. The bill authorizes injunction proceedings and would appropriate \$300,000 annually for the administration of the Act. (H. R. 4106, Mr. Weiss, March 20.)

1/
STATE LEGISLATION - BILLS INTRODUCED

Conservation

Minerals

Arkansas - Processing Bauxite. Would establish a reduction plant to process bauxite and creates a board of elective State officials to purchase bauxite and produce lands, machinery, equipment, and other things necessary to the establishment of the bauxite plant. (S. B. 344, Mr. Abington.)

Illinois - Oil and Gas Commission. Would establish an oil and Gas Conservation Commission composed of three members appointed by the Governor to regulate the entire oil and gas industry. In the interests of conservation, the Commission is given power to formulate rules and regulations concerning the drilling of wells, the allocation of production, and the regulation of transportation, refining, and processing. The Commission may hold examinations and make any investigations necessary to the enforcement of the Act. No well is to be limited to less than 40 barrels per day production. The bill provides for injunction suits against the Commission. (H. B. 365, Mr. Harris.)

Oklahoma - Oil and Gas Leases. Would amend the oil law to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to enter into agreements to communicate with other leases any oil or gas lease executed by them. Leases are to be jointly operated and developed where they deem such communication to be in the best interests of funds and property under their management. The amendment is retroactive to apply to all existing leases. (H. B. 347, Mr. Wallace, et al.)

Soils

Arkansas - Districts. Would create the offices of Chief Supervisor of Soil Conservation Districts and Administrative Officer of the State Soil Conservation Committee to coordinate the work of the supervisors of the various districts. (H. B. 4, Mr. Field.)

* Pennsylvania - Investigation of Soil Conservation Districts. Would authorize the appointment of a House committee of three to investigate "the operation and procedure of the State Soil Conservation Board and the Extension Service of the Pennsylvania

1/ Starred items indicate that a copy of the bill was not available; the reference is to title only.

State College" to determine what is being done to control soil erosion, and why only four soil conservation districts have been created. (H. R. 15, Mr. Moul.)

* Pennsylvania - Soil Conservation Districts. Would amend the State Enabling Act by providing changes in the membership of the State Board, by prescribing features for the allocation of funds among districts, by changing voting requirements in the creation and dissolution of districts, and by further defining the districts' powers. An appropriation is made. (S. B. 369, Mr. Moul.)

Other Resources

Wisconsin - Investigatory Committee. Would create a special joint legislative committee to investigate all matters pertaining to conservation and administration of conservation laws and subjects covered by the conservation report of the Division of Departmental Research. (S. J. R. 29, Mr. Peters.)

Wisconsin - New Department. Would amend the Constitution by creating the State Conservation Commission composed of four members, to be appointed by the Governor, to whom would be intrusted the care, protection, management, control, and regulation of forests, waters, parks, and the wildlife of the State.

The Commission would have authority to make rules and regulations relating to the conservation and protection of the wildlife and forests of the State which, when published in the official State paper, would have the effect of law. Would abolish the State Conservation Commission existing at the time this amendment becomes effective and transfer the property, privileges, and authority vested in it to the Commission established by this amendment. (A. J. R. 78, Com. on Conservation.)

Cooperatives

Rural Electrification Cooperatives

Colorado - Enabling Act. These bills would authorize the creation of cooperative corporations to generate and distribute electrical energy "to members, to governmental agencies, and political subdivisions." Five or more persons may organize the cooperative; members are to be users. Provision is made for the merger of two or more cooperatives and the conversion of existing electric corporations into cooperatives. (S. B. 462, Mr. Smith; H. B. 154, Mr. Russell.)

Oregon - Taxation. Would impose a tax equivalent to 15 percent of the selling price on electric energy consumed in the State

to be paid by the consumer and collected by the distributor.

This tax would be in lieu of ad valorem property taxes for the period of time that the properties were used in the generating, transmitting and distributing of electric energy. (H. B. 388, Mr. Gibson, et al.)

* Pennsylvania - Cooperative Legislation. These bills would authorize the House to further its pledge of cooperation with farmers for more liberal legislation in the field of rural electrification. (H. R. 16, McIntosh, et al; H. R. 21, McIntosh, et al.)

Wisconsin - Extension of Service. Would permit any cooperative association to furnish electric service to schoolhouses, town halls, and industries of a rural nature which are not receiving central station service and permit any person or other agency to become a member of the cooperative association furnishing such service. (A. B. 270, Com. on State Affairs.) (Amendment to original bill as digested in Bulletin 61, p. 6.)

Credit and Insurance

Private Credit

Wisconsin - Moratorium Extension. Would extend to 1943 the Mortgage Moratorium Act, the moratorium, however, to apply only to homes. (A. B. 31, Mr. Ricc.)

Forestry

Fire Control

Oregon - Districts. Would provide for the formation of inter-county fire protection districts in unincorporated territory which is not patrolled by the State Board of Forestry. Procedure is the same as that used in establishing districts in single counties. Districts now in operation may merge to form a joint district, the liabilities and assets being assumed by the new district. Counties may create joint districts only upon a favorable majority vote of each of the counties concerned. (H. B. 386, Mr. Duncan.)

Oregon - Land Classifications. Would repeal all classifications of lands as reforestation lands made under the provisions of Ch. 1, Title 107, O.C.L.A. (S. B. 142, Mr. Franciscovich, et al.)

Forest Management

Oklahoma - Timber Destruction. Would prohibit the removal,

injury, or destruction of trees, shrubs, or turf. Operators of sawmills and treating plants would be prohibited from accepting timber taken contrary to law; bills of sale must be in owner's possession. Height and dimension standards for pine timber cutting are also increased. (H. B. 375, Mr. Cantrell.)

Oregon - Pest Control Funds. Would authorize the State Board of Forestry to accept and use funds in cooperation with the United States in protecting forest lands from white pine blister rust. An appropriation of \$10,000 is made to match Federal funds. (H. B. 451, Mr. Newbry, et al.)

Reforestation

Wisconsin - Forest Policy Act. In the interests of conservation and good forest management, this bill would be an over-all Legislative Policy Act for forest control.

Forest land is defined as any land bearing a growth of trees of an age or potentially suitable for forest production. Forest lands are divided into two classifications: (1) Farm forest lands include all lands less than 100 acres and operated in conjunction with a farm; (2) commercial forest lands include all other private forest ownerships. On any lands where timber is removed for sale and exceeds \$100 in stumpage value, a "management plan" of operation must be submitted for approval. This does not include timber cut for home use.

An advisory commission of five members is over the Department of Conservation to set up standards for forest practice requirements. The commission must be composed of a representative from the (1) commercial forest landowners, (2) farm-forest owners, (3) labor, (4) citizen conservation groups, and (5) technically trained foresters from the Conservation Department. Besides drawing up forest cutting practices, this commission is to certify individuals to assist private owners in the preparation of forest management plans.

Before cutting timber, the owner must submit a "management plan" to the Director of Conservation which shows the area, volume, and types of timber on the lands and which would indicate the methods of cutting. After the initial plan has been approved, an annual report is to be submitted.

To effectively administrate the Act, the Director of Conservation is authorized to divide the State into suitable administrative areas, each area to be supervised by a district forester, who is to be responsible for forestry practices in the area. Where the owner fails to carry out his obligations, the State may perform the work and charge the costs to the owner, though costs may not exceed

\$10 per acre. To adjust any disputes, an adjustment board of four members is appointed for each district, members corresponding in representation to the members of the State commission.

All public lands of the State are subject to the same restrictions. The bill authorizes an annual appropriation of \$50,000 for administration of the Act. (A. B. 619, Mr. Weinheimer.)

Governmental Cooperation

Interstate

Arizona - Santa Fe-Colorado River Compact. This resolution would put Arizona on record as opposed to the Colorado River Compact since it is only a "suicidal curtailment" of the State's water supply. An appropriation is authorized to the Colorado River Commission which would enable the State to keep up on its water filings and rights. (H. R. 15, Mr. Colter, et al.)

Arizona - Water Rights. Would amend the Constitution by limiting the power of the Legislature over interstate compacts relating to the Colorado River. The Legislature or any State department would be required to conform to water rights and filings made on behalf of the State. (H. C. R. 13, Mr. Colter.)

Kansas - Compact. These bills would ratify the Republican River Compact between the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. (H. B. 513, Com. on Flood Control and Drainage; S. B. 42, Mr. Ragan.)

New York - Conservation. These bills would provide that the State of New York enter into the interstate compact to conserve oil and gas with other States of the United States, which are signatories thereto. (S. B. 1829, Mr. Crawford; A. B. 2129, Mr. Ostertag.)

Oregon - Fishing. Would provide for the appointment of an interim committee consisting of two members of the Senate and three members of the House to confer with a like interim committee of the State of Washington to make a study of the fishing industry on the Columbia River. This committee would also confer with any interim committee appointed by the State of Idaho to study the same subject matter and would make a report to the 42nd Legislature. The committee would study the advisability of a tri-state compact, Federal control, broadening of the compact now existing between the States of Oregon and Washington, and all other problems dealing with the preservation of the fish runs on the Columbia River. (S. J. R. 9, Com. on Fishing Industries; S. J. R. 5, Com. on Fishing Industries.)

Pennsylvania - Delaware River Basin. Would promote inter-state cooperation for the conservation and protection of water resources in the Delaware River Basin. (H. B. 900, Mr. Turner, et al.)

Texas - Pecos River. These bills would, upon request of the Attorney General, provide for the appointment of a member of the State Board of Water Engineers as a compact commissioner, to negotiate an agreement with representatives of the State of New Mexico and the United States concerning the storage and use of waters of the Pecos River. The Attorney General is authorized to make any investigations and take any proceedings necessary to protect the State's interest in the river rights. (S. B. 293, Mr. Winfield; H. B. 739, Mr. White, et al.)

Texas - Pecos River. Would repeal H. B. 430, Acts of the 46th Legislature, which ratified the compact between the States of New Mexico and Texas regarding the waters of the Pecos River. (S. B. 349, Mr. Winfield.)

State-Local

Colorado - County Legislation. Would authorize the legislative body of any county, or city and county, to present information necessary to aid in the passage of legislation beneficial to the counties or cities and prevent the passage of detrimental legislation. (H. B. 1040, Mr. Grimes.)

Governmental Structure and Administration

State Government

Arizona - Reorganization of Government. Would authorize the Governor, in the interests of efficiency, to reorganize State departments. No agency, however, may be abolished. (H. B. 260, Com. on Institutional Reorganization.)

Utah - Business Regulation. Would create a department of business regulation, provide for a commission of business regulation, and a business regulation advisory council. (S. B. 7, Com. on State and Municipal Affairs.)

Local Government

Arkansas - Drainage and Road Improvement Districts. Would create boards of commissioners to control and manage the business and affairs of drainage and road improvement districts. The adoption of this Act would be optional with landowners of the district. (H. B. 598, Mr. Shaw, et al.)

* Illinois - Governmental Cooperation. Would authorize political subdivisions and municipal corporations to exercise jointly and cooperatively the "powers which they may now or may hereafter exercise severally." (H. B. 451, Mr. O'Neill.)

Illinois - Road Commissioners. Would abolish the offices of township highway commissioner and road district clerk, and transfer their functions to the county superintendent of highways and the county clerk. (H. B. 404, Mr. Marzullo.)

Missouri - School Districts. Would provide for the consolidation of one or more adjacent city, town, or consolidated school districts without limitations as to size or enrollment. (H. B. 227, Mr. Buckley.)

Oklahoma - School Districts. "Would provide that certain school districts be deemed to be adjacent for the purpose of organizing consolidated and union graded school districts and annexing territory to school districts."

Oregon - School Districts. Would amend Section 111-803, O. C. L. A. to prohibit the district boundary board from changing the boundaries of an existing district in such a manner as to cause a reduction in the teaching unit apportionments from the State elementary school fund. (S. B. 207, Com. on Education.)

Texas - School Districts. Would authorize the reorganization of school districts within a county by a vote of the people upon plans submitted by a conference of the school boards within the county or, in their failure to agree, by the State Department of Education. Where counties have fewer than 500 scholars, this bill would provide for their organization into one district. (S. B. 390, Mr. Van Zandt.)

Grazing

District and Associations

New Mexico - Extension of Privileges. Would, in the interests of the livestock industry, memorialize Congress to increase grazing rights on Federally owned community land grants. Congress would be requested to enact a law which would distinguish in land grants the livestock industry as a livelihood and as a commercial enterprise. It is requested that more Federally owned grazing lands be dedicated to the use of the small stockman, and that Federal supervision and administration be made to harmonize with grazing concessions. (S. J. M. 2, Mr. Montoya, et al.)

Land Development

Drainage and Irrigation Projects

Arkansas - Irrigation Corporations. Would repeal Act 87, General Acts of 1909, an Act granting the right of eminent domain to irrigation corporations. (H. B. 541, Mr. Lindsey, et al.)

Colorado - Water Conservation. Would create the southwestern water conservation district to be managed and controlled by a board of seven directors, one member to be appointed by the board of county commissioners from each of the respective counties of the district. The district would have all powers of a corporation, would be given eminent domain rights, and could take any steps necessary to develop the water resources of the area. To finance operation costs, a tax not to exceed two-tenths of one mill may be levied, the tax to be apportioned according to counties in the district. Subdistricts may be organized for any special improvement. (H. B. 795, Mr. Pellet, et al.)

Minnesota - Surface Waters. Would prevent the obstruction of surface waters which naturally flow or drain into any drainage system of the State without approval of the county board. (S. F. 57, Mr. Berg.)

Oklahoma - Debt Refunding. Would authorize drainage districts to refund their obligations; procedures are stated. (S. B. 157, Mr. Paul, et al.)

Oregon - Delinquent Assessments. Would allow irrigation districts, in the financial interest of the district, to compromise for delinquent taxes before putting the lands up for tax sale. (H. B. 353, Com. on Irrigation and Drainage.)

Oregon - Delinquency Procedure. In addition to other methods of foreclosure, this bill would provide that the use of "suits in equity" be given to irrigation districts for the foreclosure of delinquency certificates. All persons in any way laying claim to the property may be named as co-defendants in the suit. (S. B. 320, Com. on Irrigation and Drainage.)

Texas - Unirrigated Lands. Would provide procedure for excluding unirrigated lands from boundaries of water control and improvement districts where the district has an established and operating irrigating system from which only a part of the lands within the district can be irrigated. Procedures concerning methods of keeping debt accounts, tax rolls, taxation, and privileges to owners are established. (H. B. 745, Mr. Vale.)

Land Classification

Minnesota - Colonization. Would repeal laws of 1921, Ch. 330, relating to the State Colonization Commission. (H. F. 1013, Mr. MacKinnon.)

Land Tenure

Homestead Exemption and Graduated Land Tax

Idaho - Tax Exemption. Would establish a \$1000 tax exemption on homesteads. (H. B. 349, Com. on State Affairs.)

Pennsylvania - Exemption Rights. Would amend the Act which exempts property to the value of \$300 from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent, by prohibiting persons from contracting or signing away their rights to an exemption. (H. B. 1011, Mr. Heatherington.)

Landlord-Tenant Relationships

Illinois - Lien Enforcement. Would require landlords to serve notice upon purchasers for crops grown upon the landlord's premises before liens could be enforced. As alternative notice to the purchaser, the lien may be filed with the clerk of the circuit court. (S. B. 208, Mr. Hubbard.)

New York - Foreclosure Actions. Would amend the Civil Practice Act in relation to receivers and provisions relating to appointments in actions to foreclose mortgages on real property. (S. B. 1384, Mr. Desmond.)

New York - Mortgage Loans. Would amend the real property law by limiting the recovery of certain mortgage loans to the proceeds from the sale of the mortgaged property. (S. B. 1568, Mr. Farrell.)

Pennsylvania - Landlord-Tenant Relationships. Would amend and consolidate the law relating to landlord-tenant relationships. (H. B. 899, Mr. Boorse.)

Pennsylvania - Land Sale Restrictions. Would prohibit for certain periods the sale of property for debt obligations at less than its fair market value. Methods of fixing the property value are prescribed. (S. B. 361, Mr. Cox, et al.)

Wisconsin - Real Estate Actions. Would amend the procedure relating to real estate actions by changing the conciliation board, the method of conciliation, and the redemption period. The media-

tion board is changed to a conciliation board, the members of conciliation board to be selected instead of appointed.

Before any real estate action may be started, the lien creditor must attempt conciliation as a condition precedent to such action. Any action in law or equity may not be commenced until the conciliation process has been completed.

In any real estate action commenced prior to July 1, 1943, in which the right of redemption has not fully expired, the period of redemption is extended "from year to year beyond the normal period but not beyond July 1, 1944." In any real estate action in which the redemption period is extended voluntarily or otherwise for two years beyond the normal redemption period, further extensions may only be granted by the court upon application of the owner. (A. B. 615, Mr. Carlson.)

Succession and Transfer of Real Property

Arkansas - Title to Land. Would make it essential for all affidavits reciting facts necessary to correct or perfect title to lands to be executed and sworn to by the affiant before the proper officer. (S. B. 258.)

New York - Deeds of Conveyance. Would amend the real property law by changing the methods of recording and filing of deeds of conveyance. (S. B. 1767, Mr. Condon.)

Marketing

Foreign Trade

Ohio - Beet Sugar. Would memorialize Congress to increase the domestic beet sugar quota. (S. J. R. 17, Mr. Adams, et al; H. J. R. 34, Mr. Wilkinson.)

Inspection, Standardization, and Grading of Farm Products

* Illinois - Grade A Milk. Would set up regulations and standards for the marketing of Grade A milk. The Director of Public Health is to enforce provisions of the Act. (S. B. 252, Mr. Paddock, et al.)

Kansas - Wheat Varieties. These bills would provide procedure for the registration of wheat varieties under the supervision of the State board of agriculture which may establish standards and necessary rules and regulations. (H. B. 464, Mr. Barr; S. B. 377, Mr. Oberg; S. B. 18, Mr. Oberg.)

Minnesota - Apples. Would authorize the commissioner of agriculture to fix standards for the grading and classification of apples sold in Minnesota. The commission is given power to inspect and investigate establishments where apples are sold, and certify violations to the attorney general. (S. F. 1173, Mr. Corkman.)

Oklahoma - Livestock Brands. Would create the office of State brand commissioner to register and regulate the livestock branding process. (H. B. 258, Mr. Binns.)

Texas - Livestock Brands. In the interests of the livestock industry, this bill would provide for the registration with the State of all brands and other livestock marks. The Department of Public Safety is authorized to set and collect registration fees and generally administer the Act. (S. B. 265, Mr. Brownlee.)

Licensing and Regulation of Handlers

Colorado - Weights and Measures. Would provide State standards of weights and measures. The Director of Agriculture would be in charge of the supervision of all weighing or measuring devices sold in the State, for which service an inspection fee would be required. (H. B. 1010, Mr. Colorso.)

Michigan - Milk. Would create a milk control commission consisting of three citizens, appointed by the Governor, having the following powers and duties: (1) Supervision and regulation of the milk industry, (2) investigation of all matters pertaining to production, transportation, processing, storage, manufacture, distribution, delivery, pricing, and sale of milk, and (3) to cooperate with any other public agency for furtherance of objects sought to be attained. To finance the Act, a two cents per 100 pounds assessment would be levied on the distribution of all milk except milk processed into by-products. (S. B. 239, Mr. Paterson.)

Minnesota - Fruits and Vegetables. Would license and regulate all brokers who deal in fruits and vegetables. Administration of the Act is placed under the Department of Agriculture. (S. B. 835, Mr. Miller.)

New York - Merchant Truckmen. Would amend the agriculture and markets law to provide for the registration of merchant truckmen, who are engaged in the transportation of farm commodities. Each truckman would be required to have a bill of sale in his possession before transporting farm products. An appropriation of \$10,000 is made to carry out the provisions of the Act. (A. B. 1943, Mr. Rapp.)

Surplus Marketing

California - Fruit Growers. These bills would memorialize Congress to replace the \$35,000,000 reduction in appropriations for the Surplus Marketing Administration with the provision that this fund be allocated to fruit crops adversely affected by loss of foreign markets, and that the appropriation be increased by another \$100,000,000 for the specific expansion of the stamp plan. (S. J. R. 14, Mr. Foley; A. J. R. 36, Mr. Del Mutoto, et al.)

Illinois - Extension of Stamp Plan. Would memorialize Congress to extend the food stamp plan "to include all recipients of unemployment insurance and all others in the low wage brackets whose salaries or incomes are lower or equal to the wages received by WPA workers." (H. B. 21, Mr. Lawler, et al.)

Missouri - Food Stamps. Would authorize county courts to create revolving funds to be used in the purchase and distribution of food stamps and food stamp commodities. Counties are authorized to cooperate with any public agency for administration of the program. (H. B. 479, Mr. Hamlin.)

New York - Food Stamps. These bills would amend the social welfare law in relation to stamps for Federal surplus commodities to provide that the legislative body of any county, city, or town, responsible for the administration of home relief, could authorize the chief fiscal officer to purchase stamps for Federal surplus commodities and provide for their sale and distribution. (A. B. 1351, Mr. Sellmayer; S. B. 1294, Mr. Jones.)

Rhode Island - Food Stamp Plan. Would authorize the Director of Social Welfare to enter into contracts with the USDA for the administration of the food or cotton stamp plans. The Director is empowered to set up administrative regulations between departments and local agencies. (H. B. 755.)

Taxes on Foods

Arkansas - Food Products. Would place a retaliatory tax on food products made from cottonseed, peanut, or soy bean oils shipped from other States, which States tax like products of Arkansas. (S. B. 335, Mr. Crawford.)

Warehousing

Iowa - Bonded Warehouses. Would repeal Ch. 426, Code 1939, relative to bonded warehouses and enact a substitute therefor to provide the Iowa State Commerce Commission with the following duties and powers: (1) To exercise general supervision over the storage, warehousing, classifying according to grade or otherwise,

weighing and certification of agricultural products, (2) to inspect warehouses and require the filing of reports, (3) to classify any warehouse in accordance with its suitability for storage of agricultural products, (4) to prescribe the duties of licensed warehouse men with respect to the care of and responsibility for the contents of licensed warehouses, (5) to establish and publish standards for agricultural products by which the quality or value of the product may be judged or determined, and (6) to publish such data in connection with the administration of this chapter as may be of public interest. (H. F. 516, Agricultural Com.)

Seeds, Feeds, and Fertilizers

Colorado - Agricultural Seeds. Would enact the Colorado Agricultural Seed Act of 1941 to improve the quality and purity of agricultural seeds, prevent the spread of noxious weeds and other injurious plants, and to protect purchasers of agricultural seeds by requiring adequate labeling and fair advertising and representation. The Director of Agriculture would enforce this Act. (S. B. 370, Mr. Whitaker.)

Minnesota - Labeling. Would strengthen the 1937 Pure Seed Law by further defining and classifying seeds. Tags and labels are prescribed for certain types of seeds. Fees from labels are to be accredited to the "Seed Act Account." (S. F. 737, Mr. Ledin, et al; H. F. 1079, Mr. Peterson.)

Planning and Evaluation of Programs

Social and Economic Planning

* Ohio - Agricultural Commission. Would create a commission to study the economic and social problems arising out of the recession of agricultural enterprise in the unglaciated hill counties of the State. The commission is to make a report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly. (H. J. R. 38, Mr. Brehm, et al.)

Oregon - Rehabilitation Corporation. Would authorize the transfer of all assets and liabilities of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to the Federal Farm Security Administration. The transfer was made for the purpose of coordinating State work and expenditures with that of the Federal Department of Agriculture. (S. B. 185, Mr. McKenna, et al.)

New York - Corporations. Would add a new section to the corporation law by authorizing any corporation in the State to co-operate with any other corporation or natural persons for the improvement of social and economic conditions in any community in

which the corporation is operating. Improvements may include the creation of new instrumentalities, work projects, or outright payments to the community enterprise. (A. B. 111, Mr. Hampton; S. B. 1545, Mr. Hampton.)

Wisconsin - Production Authority. Would establish the Wisconsin Production Authority consisting of five members, appointed by the Governor, with power to acquire, construct, operate, and maintain: (1) Any project authorized and eligible to be included in any program of public works of the Federal Government, (2) any project for which a grant of money, funds, or property is made, (3) any subsistence homestead project, or project undertaken by a non-profit, self-help cooperative, corporation, or association, (4) any project for furnishing work to the unemployed.

Set up as a corporation, the authority would have power: (1) To deal with materials, supplies, services, and commodities, (2) to charge for and enter into contracts for the use of improvements, buildings, services, or commodities furnished, (3) to receive grants and negotiate loans, (4) to issue bonds or notes, and (5) to exercise the power of eminent domain. (A. B. 652, Mr. Wegner.)

Public Finance

Borrowing, Bankruptcy, and Debt Adjustment

Iowa - Legal Indebtedness. These bills would authorize counties, cities, towns, and school corporations to extend or renew indebtedness represented by bonds or certificates by refunding, where the indebtedness is payable from a limited annual tax or from a voted annual tax. (S. F. 523, Judiciary 2; H. F. 532, Judiciary 1.)

* Ohio - Debt Limitation. Would amend "article XII of the Constitution of the State of Ohio by adding thereto a new section to be known as section 13 and to repeal section 2 and thereby to prohibit the imposition of a general property tax." (H. J. R. 24, Mr. Kasch.)

Oklahoma - Legal Indebtedness. Would create the Oklahoma Funding Bond Commission to refund legal indebtedness of the State for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1940, and June 30, 1941. An appropriation is made to take care of the expenses incident to the issuance of the bonds. (S. B. 230, Mr. Anglin, et al.)

Financial Administration

Arizona - Consolidation of Funds. Would provide that all

monies paid into any department of the State, which are not required by law to be distributed to political subdivisions, to be credited to the State general fund except: (1) Private or quasi private monies or securities, (2) monies legally pledged to the retirement of bonded indebtedness, (3) unexpended principal, interest, or rentals received from Federal land grants, and (5) monies granted to the State by the Federal Government for a specific purpose. All State appropriations for matching Federal aid funds would be transferred from the general fund to the separate accounts as needed. (H. B. 258, Mr. Moore.)

Colorado - Forest Monies. Would require that all State forest monies collected from rentals be allocated as follows: (1) 75 percent to the State public school fund and (2) 25 percent to the general county school fund of the county in which the land from which the rentals were derived is located. (H. B. 216, Mr. Hanson.)

Rhode Island - Investigatory Commission. Would authorize the Governor to appoint a commission of five members to make a study of the financial problems of the State and municipalities, including: (1) A study of the laws relative to assessment and collection of taxes, and (2) a study of State aids and State-municipal shared revenues. The commission is empowered to hold hearings and subpoena witnesses and documents. A report of recommendations is to be submitted to the Governor. (H. B. 797, Mr. Riernan.)

Utah - School Levies. Would propose a Constitutional Amendment to limit the expenditure of funds collected by school districts by providing that all funds so spent shall be accounted for to the satisfaction of the State superintendent of public instruction. (H. J. R. 11, Mr. Rees.)

Vermont - State Budget System. Would establish the office of comptroller with the following functions: (1) to preaudit demands and claims against the State, (2) supervise and control collection of all funds due the State and payments from the treasury, (3) prescribe and require installation of uniform systems of accounting and reporting for all departments of the State and coordinate these systems with the system of controlling accounts kept by the comptroller, (4) prepare and submit to the Governor an annual report of all fiscal operations of the State, (5) render assistance to the Governor in preparing the budget, (6) make investigations of the organization, activities, and method of procedure of the departments, and (7) establish an inventory system whereby the land, buildings, and equipment owned by the State would be appraised and all additions, retirements, sales, and exchanges would be properly accounted for.

The Governor is authorized to submit to the General Assembly a budget setting forth his financial program for the ensuing biennium.

nium. The auditor of accounts is authorized to audit annually, or oftener if required, the books, accounts, and records of all departments and institutions and investigate the care, control, and disposition of all land, buildings, and equipment of the State. (S. B. 83, Com. on Finance.)

Grants in Aid

Arkansas - Gasoline Tax Refund. Would provide for the monthly transfer by the State treasurer of one-quarter cent per gallon gasoline tax (turnback due counties under Act 11 of 1938) from the State highway fund to the county highway fund to be expended for maintaining, repairing, and constructing farm-to-market roads. (H. B. 735, Roads and Highways Com.)

Arkansas - School Aids. Would authorize the State board of education to distribute to counties on a pro rata basis that part of the common school fund derived from sources other than that of the property tax. (H. B. 545.)

Colorado - School Aids. Authorizes the State treasurer to create a State fund to be known as the "direct Aid to School Districts Fund" to which is appropriated a biennial sum of \$75,000. Monies are to be given to distressed school districts according to standards promulgated by the superintendent of public instruction and the State board of education. (H. B. 1306, Mr. Bailey.)

Colorado - School Aids. Would create a "Direct Aid to School Districts Fund" to which would be appropriated one and one-half percent of the avails of the State income tax. (H. B. 741, Mr. Bailey.)

Iowa - School Aids. To encourage school district consolidation, this bill would prohibit the granting of school aids to any school district which contains less than 25 persons of school age (the number determined by the county auditor). School aids are to be apportioned to both county and school districts on the basis of the number of school age residents. (H. F. 520, School and Textbooks Com.)

Nevada - School Aids. For the years 1943 and 1944, an ad valorem tax of \$1.0683 would be levied on each \$100 of assessed valuation to be turned over to the State distributive school fund. The fund would be used as a source of aid to counties and school districts whose budget expenditures had been approved by the State department of education. (S. B. 119, Mr. Dressler.)

Oregon - Federal Assistance. Would memorialize Congress to financially relieve overburdened school districts and other local governmental units whose resources have been strained by the costs

of defense and other Federally controlled projects. (S. J. M. 4, Com. on Education.)

Revenue Sources

Arkansas - Ad Valorem Tax. Would provide for the appointment of a committee of seven to make a study of the ad valorem tax and make recommendations for substitute revenue sources. (S. R. 16, Mr. Ward.)

Minnesota - Grain Tax. Would impose a tax "in lieu of all other taxes" to be levied on the handling of grains. The tax is to equal one-half mill per bushel on wheat and flax, and one-quarter mill on all other grains. Seeded grains and grains used for farm purposes are exempt. (S. F. 610, Mr. Mullin.)

Public Land Administration

General Management Problems

Arkansas - Confirmation Decrees. Would provide that tax title confirmation decrees, after the elapse of one year from the date thereof, shall operate as a complete bar to any attack except where taxes have been paid. (H. B. 501.)

Arkansas - Donation Deeds. Would provide that where lands have been sold to the State under an Act entitled "An Act to Enforce the Payment of Overdue Taxes" approved March 12, 1881, and an Act amendatory thereto approved March 22, 1881, and deeds of donation, sale, or relinquishment have been issued, the State would release its title in favor of the grantee. Where these lands have not been disposed of by the land commissioner but have been placed back upon the county tax books, the taxes having been paid on them for more than seven years since the sale to the State, the State would release its title whether the lands were certified or not. (H. B. 625, Mr. Machen, et al.)

Arkansas - Land Use Committee. Would repeal Act 331, Acts of 1939, which created the State land use committee. (H. B. 609, Mr. Yount, et al.)

Arkansas - Mineral Rights. Would repeal Section 5, Act 331, Acts of 1939, which reserves to the State minerals in tax forfeited lands. A provision that the State in disposing of tax forfeited land might make restrictive covenants and restraints on alienation would also be repealed. (H. B. 225, Mr. Goodson.)

Arkansas - Tax Titles. Anyone acquiring tax forfeited land from the State would be required to pay the cost of quieting and

confirming the tax title. (H. B. 606, Mr. Robinson.)

Colorado - Administration. Would authorize counties to convey to the State, for administration by the State board of land commissioners, lands acquired by tax deed. Out of the revenues received from the lease or use of lands, the State board of land commissioners is to meet administration costs and the balance is to be paid to the county general school fund in which the tract of land lies. Where lands are sold, the money received from the sale is to be placed in a special fund and be invested as are State school funds, the revenues received therefrom being paid to the county general school fund of the county in which the land is situated. (H. B. 259, Mr. Tabor.)

Minnesota - Public Land Sales. These bills would generally amend the procedure for the payment of public lands bought at sale. Installment paying is permitted, and the forfeiture process is more clearly defined. (S. B. 1195, Mr. Wing; H. F. 1169, Mr. Olson.)

Minnesota - Transfer of Lands. In the interests of better use and management, this bill would allow State departments to transfer control of lands to other departments, subject to the approval of the executive council. (H. F. 1002, Mr. Mann.)

Minnesota - Utility Rights. Would permit the commissioner of conservation to enter into leases or agreements to allow the passage of public utility lines over State lands. (H. F. 909, Mr. Swindells, et al.)

Oregon - Mineral Rights. Would provide that a royalty be received for all soil or mineral products derived from lands within the school fund. The royalty is to be not less than the fair market value of the product, or royalties received on private lands. These provisions do not apply where gravel, sand, etc., are taken in annual amounts of less than 50 cubic yards, or where they are used for the replacing of land damaged by flood control waters. (S. B. 204, Mr. Wallace.)

Oregon - School Lands. Would provide that no school lands located on any Taylor grazing district can be sold except to municipal corporations, the State, or the United States. And in any case, sale may only be at a price on a parity with the market price of similar or contiguous privately owned lands. (S. B. 202, Mr. Wallace, et al.)

Oregon - Taylor Grazing Lands. Would authorize the State land board to set up in Taylor grazing districts blocks of land of not less than 50,000 acres (except where the district contains less than 50,000 acres of State owned lands) to be leased to individuals or corporations for periods not to exceed ten years. All lands not

so leased are to be left in place and leased to the Federal Government under the provisions of the Pierce Act, except that lands may be leased to private parties for a period not exceeding one year if the rental fee is greater than that secured under the Pierce Act.

Grazing fees in all leases are to be based on animal unit months. Fees may be used for range improvement, and the State land board is authorized to cooperate with any Federal agencies as it sees fit.

Permission is given to exchange State land in any grazing district with the Federal Government, but the exchange is not to exceed 50,000 acres. The exchange is to be on an acre-for-acre basis. Mineral rights are reserved by the State on all lands so conveyed to the Federal Government.

The State land board is authorized to employ an administrator selected through examination to administer lands belonging to the irreducible school fund and to carry out the provisions of this Act. (S. B. 203, Mr. Wallace, et al.)

Park and Recreation Lands

Kansas - Public Land Use. Would authorize certain cities owning lands outside corporate limits to develop such land for park and recreational uses. (H. B. 53, Mr. Poland.)

Oregon - Stream Rights-of-Way. Would declare that rights-of-way and egresses and ingresses to navigable streams are for public use. The State game commission is authorized to acquire lands necessary to make this declaration effective. (S. B. 274, Com. on Game.)

* Rhode Island - Recreational Commission. Would create a State recreational development commission composed of five members to adopt and execute a plan for the orderly development of State recreational attractions. In formulating a plan, the commission is to cooperate with the State planning commission and national planning agencies. (H. B. 855.)

Texas - County Parks. Would authorize each commissioners court to levy a tax for the purchase and improvement of lands to be used as county parks. Before this could be done, the proposition would have to be submitted to and ratified at a general or special election called for that purpose.

The commissioners court would be authorized to levy and collect an annual tax to maintain and improve the parks, two or more of which are provided for, to be established at widely separated portions of the county. These parks would be controlled by the

commissioners court. (S. B. 332, Mr. Metcalf.)

Wildlife Refuges

Oklahoma - Game and Fish Commission. Would authorize the Oklahoma game and fish commission to lease real estate to establish and maintain game refuges, no lease to be accepted for a period of less than two years. (H. B. 200, Mr. Lumpkin.)

Services to Agriculture

Agriculture Promotion and Chemurgy

Michigan - Apples. Would repeal Act 87, Laws of 1939, relating to the promotion program for Michigan grown apples. (H. B. 315, Mr. Handy, et al.)

New York - Regional Fairs. Would allow two or more adjoining counties, each having "agricultural societies," to organize and hold a regional fair. The regional fair is to conform to all "fair" laws. (S. B. 1587, Mr. Stokes; H. B. 2274, Mr. Bennison.)

Ohio - Apple Commission. Would create a State commission to promote the consumption and sale of apples. The commission is authorized to perform research and advertising necessary toward an apple campaign. (S. B. 319, Mr. Phillips.)

Rhode Island - Agriculture Promotion. Would authorize the General Assembly to appropriate as much money as necessary for the purpose of supporting the program of the department of agriculture and conservation in developing and promoting the values of rural living and agricultural life. (H. B. 703.)

Wisconsin - Dairy Promotion. Would authorize the department of agriculture to gather information and assist dairy and other co-operatives in setting up marketing districts. The department is to divide the State into districts and set up marketing associations for each of the districts. Whenever possible, marketing associations are to be combined. The department is to assist in financing the cooperatives. (A. B. 546, Mr. Bickler, et al.)

Wisconsin - Publicity Board. Would create a "State Board of Publicity" composed of six members to supervise the advertisement and promotion of recreational, industrial, and agricultural advantages. One of the members must be an "outstanding" conservationist, one an "outstanding" agriculturist, and the third an "outstanding" industrialist. An annual appropriation of \$250,000 is made. (S. B. 282, Mr. Carroll.)

Agriculture Research and Education

Colorado - Research. For the purpose of county agricultural research work, this bill would authorize the boards of county commissioners to, (1) Purchase or rent land, (2) purchase or rent laboratory facilities, (3) purchase or rent laboratory equipment and supplies, (4) employ such management and common labor as they consider necessary, (5) make provision for a county agricultural research and advisory committee to serve without compensation, and (6) enter into cooperative agreements with counties, State, and semi-public agencies.

The boards of county commissioners are authorized to levy taxes necessary to pay the obligations for the county agricultural research work authorized, but not in excess of five-tenths mill in a county in any one year. They are also authorized to establish a county agricultural fund which may be created out of the county general fund, repayment to be made through the county agricultural research tax levy. (H. B. 1104, Mr. Evans, et al.)

Maryland - Tobacco. Would request the Legislative Council, through the facilities of the University of Maryland, to make a study of tobacco marketing in the State. (H. J. R. 29, Mr. Goldstein, et al.)

Minnesota - Research. Would create the Minnesota Institute of Research to assist in general research and in the discovery, development, promotion, and coordination of methods for the utilization and development of Minnesota products and natural resources. It should also aid in any further studies that would assist in developing the industries and resources of the State. The institute, as well as the Minnesota Institute of Research fund, is to be under the control and supervision of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota. (H. F. 572, Mr. Iverson, et al.)

Pest and Weed Control

Colorado - Predatory Animals. Would authorize the Colorado Fish and Game Department to enter into agreements with the United States Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, for the control of predatory animals, such as wolves, bobcats, etc. To finance costs, ten percent of the monies from game licenses and permits are appropriated to a newly created predatory animal fund. (S. B. 96, Mr. Murphy.)

Minnesota - Weed-Cutting. Would provide that towns at annual meetings may submit the question of whether property owners should be required to remove all weeds and grass upon roads adjacent to their land. If the question is affirmatively voted, and the landowner fails to perform his obligations, the town may make

removal at the owner's expense. (H. F. 798, Mr. Onan.)

Minnesota - Weeds. Would authorize counties and townships to appropriate money for the control and eradication of weeds. Private landowners are required to cooperate with public programs. The noxious weeds are named. (H. F. 1391, Mr. Peterson.)

Oregon - Livestock and Poultry. Would provide compensation for damages to livestock, poultry, and other personal property caused by dogs. (S. B. 201, Mr. Burke, et al.)

Oregon - Pests. Would authorize an appropriation of \$2500 to carry on investigations of insect pests of nurseries and greenhouses, and to experiment with fumigation measures. (H. B. 347, Mr. Chindgren.)

Taxation of Real Property

Assessment, Levy, and Collection

Arkansas - Collection Procedure. Would create in each county a county land commission composed of the judge, clerk of county court, and assessor of taxes, to more efficiently enforce collection of taxes and simplify procedure for the foreclosure of tax liens. (H. B. 607, Mr. Hickman.)

Arkansas - Subsurface Rights. Would provide a more equitable system for the assessment and payment of taxes on surface and subsurface interests in real estate. (H. B. 470, Mr. Coleman.)

Kansas - Collection Procedure. Would amend the enforced tax collection procedure to revise and simplify the present law. The revision makes the sale procedure conform in general to the in rem procedure, but it remains more cumbersome. (H. B. 483, Com. on Assessment and Taxation.)

Kansas - Levy Limitations. Would revise the law prescribing procedures for tax levies and limitations on such levies. The revision simplifies and clarifies the administration of the Act. (H. B. 485, Com. on Assessment and Taxation.)

Maryland - Tax Postponement. Would postpone the general "reassessment for taxation in certain counties until 1944." (S. B. 529, Mr. Davis.)

Massachusetts - Proportional Assessments. Would regulate the assessment of land by cities to insure proportional assessments. Land is to be assessed at fair market value at going rate of interest on unsubsidized real estate first mortgages. (H. B. 2208, Mr. Ramsdell.)

Michigan - Mortgages. These bills would provide for the collection of a specific tax on mortgages and liens upon real property. (S. B. 252, Mr. Munshaw; S. B. 253, Mr. Munshaw.)

Minnesota - Iron Ore. Would authorize the commissioner of taxation to assess unmined iron ore for taxation purposes and certify the assessed valuations to the county auditors before November 1 of each year. The county auditors are to add the assessed valuation of unmined ore to the assessed value of the land "excluding the iron ore upon his books." Hearing and appeal procedure from the assessment are provided for. (H. F. 945, Mr. Johnson, et al.)

Minnesota - School Lands. Would authorize the refund of money paid for school lands sold for delinquent taxes under certain conditions. (H. F. 726, Mr. Clark, et al.)

Missouri - Filing of Liens. Would authorize the filing of notices of liens for taxes payable to the United States and certificates discharging such liens. (S. B. 155, Mr. Smith.)

New York - Assessment Review. Would provide for boards of assessment review for counties, and define their powers and functions. (S. B. 1927, Mr. Bewley.)

Oklahoma - Redemption Procedure. Would provide procedure for redemption of property sold for taxes by paying taxes, interest, and penalties. (S. B. 224, Mr. Paul.)

Oregon - Electrical Energy Tax. Would impose upon the sale of electrical energy a tax equivalent to 12 percent of the price, the tax to be paid by the seller of the energy. This tax is to be in lieu of all ad valorem property taxes. (H. B. 505, Sub. for H. B. 338, Taxation and Revenue Com.)

* Pennsylvania - Delinquent Tax Investigation. Concerned with the last decade's tax delinquency in municipalities and the increasing amount of penalty abatement and indulgences extended the delinquent taxpayer, this bill would create a committee of seven House members "to investigate the reasons and the causes for the amount of delinquent taxes." The committee is directed to make an immediate report and the resolution proposes that remedial legislation be adopted at the present Legislature to relieve municipalities of their tax burden. (H. R. 4, Mr. Weiss.)

Pennsylvania - Tax Sale Moratorium. Would authorize county treasurers to adjourn delinquent tax sales, pending enactment of legislation by the General Assembly, to alleviate the conditions of delinquent tax owners. These resolutions anticipate that legislation will be enacted to extend grace and other indulgences to delinquent taxpayers. (S. C. R. 111, Mr. Coleman; H. R. 43, Mr. Cordier.)

Wisconsin - Tax Receiver. Would establish procedure for the collection of delinquent taxes on revenue producing property by the appointment of a receiver to administer the property and collect the taxes from the revenue. (S. B. 371, Mr. Nelson.)

Exemptions and Indulgences

Pennsylvania - Tax Discounts. Would further regulate discounts for prompt payment of taxes. Would provide for additional penalties and interest and would change the date of certain tax payments. (H. B. 933, Mr. Kenehan.)

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

Arizona - State Control. Would require school districts to transfer to the State any money received from the United States as payments in lieu of taxes. (H. B. 245, Com. on Government.)

Nevada - Counties. Would provide for reimbursement to counties for loss of revenue due to withdrawal of lands from taxation and granted to Indians. (H. B. 276, Mr. Boak.)

Oregon - Apportionment Procedure. Would authorize the State treasurer to apportion payment-in-lieu-of tax money in compliance with the standards set by the State tax commission. Expenditure of these payments are to come under the provisions of Section 11, Art. XI of the Constitution. (S. B. 90, Com. on Assessment and Taxation.)

Texas - State Aid. Would grant to certain counties the revenue from State taxes collected in the counties providing the United States makes no payments to the counties in lieu of taxes. (S. B. 303, Mr. Ramsey.)

Welfare and Community Services

Education and Cultural Opportunities

Arkansas - Text Books. Would provide a system of taxation to finance free text books in schools. (H. B. 426, Mr. Northcutt.)

Wisconsin - Vocational Education. Would create an interim legislative committee to study State aids for vocational education and report findings and recommendations to the 1943 Legislature. (A. J. R. 75, Mr. Carlson.)

Public Improvements

Colorado - Freeways. Would authorize the State highway en-

gineer, with the approval of the Governor, to designate any State highway or any portion of a State highway to be a freeway, where there is danger to the safety of the traveling public by collisions between vehicles proceeding in opposite directions, between vehicles at intersections, or at approaches to the highways. Incorporated areas are authorized to cooperate with the engineer in designating freeways. (H. B. 377, Mr. Crowley, et al.)

Water Utilization

Appropriation, Conservation and Storage

Arizona - Colorado River. Analyzing the importance of the Colorado River to Arizona and summarizing the ineffectiveness of present compacts in the control of water rights, this resolution would favor a \$25,000 appropriation to be spent by the governor, attorney-general, and State engineer "to secure the best legal engineering results" in the quickest development of Arizona's water rights. (H. C. R. 15, Mr. Cotter.)

Arkansas - Water Resources Commission. Would authorize the creation of the water resources commission, consisting of seven members, to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, one from each congressional district of the State. The commission would have power to: (1) Develop the rivers and waters of the State as instrumentalities of intrastate, interstate, and foreign commerce and navigation, (2) produce, distribute, and sell electric power, (3) reclaim and drain swampy and flooded lands, and (4) reforest the watersheds of rivers in the State. (S. B. 310, Mr. Mitchell.)

Nebraska - Conservation. Would establish a water conservation board consisting of seven members as follows: The governor, State engineer, and director of conservation and survey division, who are to be ex officio members, and one qualified elector from each of the four congressional districts to be appointed by the governor. The powers and duties of the board would be: (1) To receive, initiate, investigate, consider, and recommend projects, plans, and proposals for orderly and planned development, improvement, and extension of public works and private works as related to soil and water resources, (2) make reports and recommendations to the governor, to officers, boards, and commissions of the State having jurisdiction of the subject matter, and to the national resources committee or proper department or bureau of the Federal Government, exhibiting the board's data and findings, (3) assist and cooperation with other public agencies, and (4) to receive assistance and moneys donated, contributed, or allotted by the national resources committee or other Federal agency, by other States, or from any other source to be used in the investigation,

furtherance, or construction of any works within the general duties of the board. Moneys so received would be deposited in a special fund to be known as the water conservation fund which would be used and administered by the board. (L. B. 502, Com. on Public Works.)

Flood Control

Ohio - Conservancy Districts. These bills would memorialize Congress to assume obligations and the entire cost of improvements in conservancy flood control districts. Special reference is made to the Miami district. (H. J. R. 29, Mr. Deutsch, et al; S. J. R. 18, Mr. Barrett.)

Stream Pollution

Maryland - Potomac River. Would request the Maryland and Virginia Health Departments and the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin to take steps to abate the pollution of the Potomac River. (S. J. R. 14, Mr. Dorsey, et al.)

Rhode Island - Local Control. If legislative authority is given to cities and towns in the State to control water pollution, this bill would provide that a body of five to fifteen electors be created to administer the Act. (H. B. 913.)

Stream Structure

Colorado - Dams. Whenever an owner of a ditch with decreed water rights files a complaint with the water commissioner alleging that dams in the stream are interfering with water rights, the commissioner would be authorized to make an investigation and determination of the complaint. The commissioner may authorize the removal or modification of the water obstruction. (H. B. 305, Mr. Bailey.)

Colorado - Livestock Dams. To improve range conditions for livestock and provide a system of water priorities, this bill would authorize the State engineer to supervise the building and maintenance of "livestock water tank" dams. No dam may be built without permission. Priority rights are determined in the order of time the dam was built. (H. B. 750, Mr. Beuck, et al.)

New York - Development Commission. These bills would create a Buffalo and Erie County Development Commission of seven members to adopt plans for the development and improvement of areas along the water fronts of Lake Erie, the Buffalo River, the Niagara River, and the City-Ship Canal. The Commission would be authorized to adopt plans for the construction of harbors, sea walls, beaches, and other recreational facilities, and the improvement of bridges and streets bordering the water front. (A. B. 1607, Mr. Luzino; S. B. 1305, Mr. Mahoney.)

Zoning

Legislation and Ordinances

Minnesota - County Planning Commissions. These bills would authorize the creation of county planning commissions consisting of not less than four and not more than twenty members, in counties containing a city of the first class, the area of which city comprises at least 25 percent of the total area of the county.

The commission would have the following power and authority: (1) To propose a general comprehensive plan for the future physical development of the county or parts thereof outside of the limits of cities of first class, (2) to propose a plan concerning the marking of historical land marks, and (3) to propose a plan to divide the county into zones or districts and limit and regulate the construction, height, bulk, location, and use of buildings, structures, and lots. The electors of any town and the governing body of any city or village, other than cities of first class, would be authorized to vote and levy a sum not in excess of \$1000 per annum to defray their proportionate expense in administering this Act. (S. F. 1165, Mr. Orr, et al; H. F. 1324, Mr. Memmer.)

Minnesota - Towns. These bills would provide for division of towns, which are located within a county having a population of more than 450,000 inhabitants and an assessed value in 1935 (exclusive of money and credits) of \$280,000,000, into districts or zones by a resolution adopted by 50 percent of those voting. Power would be given to regulate and restrict the location, height, and bulk of buildings.

The provisions of any resolution so adopted would become operative and effective ten days after the date of the town meeting unless there was filed with the town clerk within the ten day period the written objections of 50 percent or more of the owners of real property located in the district, zone, or area affected by the resolution. (S. F. 1354, Mr. Miller; H. F. 1479, Mr. Erikson.)

New York - Roadside Zoning. Identical to S. B. 712. (See Bulletin 60, p. 46.) (A. B. 895, Mr. Peterson.)

Oklahoma - Counties. Would create regional planning commissions and regional boards of adjustment to set up and enforce land use and building regulations for the regional district. Counties are authorized to cooperate with the regional boards and appropriate funds for their use. (S. B. 152, Mr. Thompson.)

Pennsylvania - Townships. Would amend the "First Class Township Law" to permit the zoning of undeveloped portions of townships. (H. B. 832, Mr. Bretherick.)

Rhode Island - Airport Zoning. Would authorize municipalities and other political subdivisions to prepare airport approach plans and enforce airport zoning regulations. Zoning provisions include all powers necessary for limiting the height of structures and regulating the use of land within the vicinity of the airport. (H. B. 705.)

Rhode Island - Highway Zoning. Would authorize the director of public works, with the advice and consent of the State planning board to district into zones land "within 500 feet of the center of the right-of-way" on both sides of State highways. There are to be two districts: commercial and non-commercial. Commercial uses are defined. Sign and set-back provisions are included. Procedures for hearing and appeal under a separate board of appeal are set up. (H. B. 707.)

Outdoor Advertising

New Hampshire - Advertising Control Board. To preserve the scenic beauty of the State, this bill would create a highway advertising control board of three members to regulate outdoor advertising. Licenses would be required for persons or corporations engaging in the sign business.

No sign is to be permitted within 500 feet of highway intersections or in any place which interferes with road safety. Standards for the upkeep of signs are to be enforced by the State board. (H. B. 287, Mr. Condon.)

New York - Highways. Identical to S. B. 711. (See Bulletin 60, p. 46.) (S. B. 897, Mr. Peterson.)

New York - Unincorporated Areas. Would prohibit the erection of any advertising device in unincorporated areas within 250 feet of any public highway, or within 500 feet of parkways, if the sign interferes with traffic safety. Signs which apply to property on which they are located, or signs of a public corporation are exempt. The State superintendent of public works is to enforce the Act. (A. B. 749, Mr. Wagner.)

Subdivision Control and Real Estate Licensing

Arizona - Salesmen. These bills would redefine and clarify the term "real estate broker" and real estate broker transactions. (H. B. 256, Mr. Mosshammer; S. B. 193, Mr. Kimball.)

New Hampshire - Brokers and Salesmen. Would authorize the insurance commissioner, upon the payment of a \$5 fee, to issue real estate brokers' licenses. These licenses would remain in force for one year from the date of issuance and could be renewed or revoked

in the discretion of the insurance commissioner. The provisions of this Act would not apply to owners, lessors of land, or bankruptcy, or estate settlement transactions. (S. B. 9, Mr. Howard.)

New Jersey - Lot Control. Would provide that the State real estate commission regulate tracts of land subdivided and sold in small parcels. Tax searches and statements are to be filed showing owner of the land and description of the property. (A. B. 337.)

